

Friday, May 18, 1846.

Dr. S. H. Woodward, Postmaster at Strickland's, Duplin county, is authorized to receipt for subscriptions due for this paper at his office. Our bills may be found with Dr. S.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We would call the attention of our Democratic brethren in the counties of this District which have not already appointed delegates, to the fact that this Convention will be held in Clinton, in Sampson county, on Thursday, the 31st inst., and it is much to be desired, that every county should be represented, so that a full and fair expression of the wishes of the people should be secured. Meetings have already been held in New Hanover, Onslow, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, and Columbus, and we learn that a meeting was to have been held in Duplin yesterday, but of this we have not yet received the proceedings. So that it would appear that only two counties remain to be heard from, Brunswick and Robeson. We hope that our friends in these counties will take prompt measures to be represented, if they have not already done so. We would suggest that meetings be held some time during the ensuing week.

CONVENTION IN THE NEWBORN DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention for the 8th District was to have been held at Newbern yesterday, the 17th inst. We feel anxious to know the result of its deliberations.

THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is upon our table, having for a leader an ably written article upon the French Revolution of 1848 and its assailants. This number is the 1st of the twenty-eighth volume, and a good one to begin with.

THE MACREDDY RIOT IN NEW YORK is one of the most disgraceful affairs which has ever occurred in this country. It would be considered mean and dastardly for one man to take advantage of a superiority in mere physical strength, to browbeat and tyrannize over another; yet, if properly viewed, how much more cowardly is it for a whole community to take part in a strictly personal quarrel, in order to crush one person, and that one an old man and a stranger, at a distance from his home and his country. But a mob, in all countries and all ages, is proverbially unreasoning and ungenerous. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Forrest might have acted more magnanimously than he has done throughout the whole affair. If he felt himself aggrieved by Mr. Macreddy, or if he suspected that gentleman of not being friendly to him while in England, the revenge of a high and noble mind would have been to exhibit his contempt of such conduct by a directly opposite course, when Macreddy visited this country. He should, in the language of Scripture, have heaped coals of fire upon his head, by his kindness and courtesy, and shown to the world that whatever others might do, he, at least, was above harboring malice or petty spite. Unfortunately such has not been the course pursued, and Mr. Forrest's judicious friends cannot but feel that he has lowered himself in the estimation of those whose approval is best worth having, by the bitter, and often coarse, tone of invective in which he has indulged towards his rival.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The Steamship *Crescent City*, from Chagres, April 30th, and Havana 7th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday last. She brings a good many passengers, but no specie. There is no news from California. The number of people awaiting passage at the Isthmus is estimated at 2,500. Health good.

QUITE CONDESCENDING.—The New York Sun says that "James Gordon Bennett has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and has taken out his first papers." Now this is a great compliment paid to the country by Mr. Bennett, for which we hope our citizens will feel duly grateful. After intermeddling in politics for twenty or thirty years, he actually condescends to become a citizen. Certainly the country ought to rejoice hugely.

IN SESSION.

A large number of Societies are now holding their anniversary in New York city, comprising all the "isms" and the "ities," some of which are good, some not. The majority of them we regard as folly or fanaticism. Such, for instance, as the Abolition Society, half of the missionary societies, the colonization society, &c. &c., *ad infinitum*. Some, no doubt, are useful and proper; but one, the "New York State Vigilant Committee," attached to the Abolitionists, may serve as an illustration of the general character of these benevolent societies. The object of this committee is to afford assistance to runaway slaves, and help in securing them. There are a number of tract societies, whose publications are useful for passing the inside of trunks. Bible societies for distributing the Scripture among the heathens who can't read. Peace societies, who deliberate deeply on the preservation of peace in Europe, while a riot is going on at their own doors. Distance, and the absence of all practical utility, seem to be the grand prerequisite with some folks, who resemble the romantic young lady who drops a tear for misfortune, while she would shrink from the vulgarly of dropping a sizenpe.

Religion and its great attribute, charity, are, beyond doubt, the chief levers of the moral world; but we confess that our sentiments somewhat agree with those of the old gentleman who acknowledged that he had not much to talk about. The silent exercise of these virtues does much, their ostentatious display—nothing.

THE STEAMER CAMBRIA, which left Boston on the 10th inst., had 89 passengers, a mail of about 25,000 letters, and fourteen bags of newspapers. She has no specie, and carries out a cargo valued at about \$13,000, the principal article of which is 100 bales calaisa yarn.

THE CHOLERA is raging violently in Cincinnati and all along the Western waters. A telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati reports 50 new cases in that city. The cholera preys almost exclusively on the California emigrants at Independence, Mo.

AS HE HUNG.—There are now in the U. S. seven persons under sentence of death, viz., Winter at Baltimore, Wood at New York, Baldwin at St. Louis, Good at Boston, Rev. Ezra Dudley, Haverhill, N. H., Shorter at Buffalo, and Letitia Blair, at Amherst, N. H.

REMOVALS FOR CAUSE.—The Boston Post says that John Fenia has been appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ind., vice Wallace E. Law, removed. Mr. Law served his country bravely in the war with Mexico, and lost one of his arms by a cannon ball at the battle of Buena Vista. Of course this disqualifies him, as it takes away the necessary "prerequisite."

ANOTHER.—During Gen. Jackson's presidency the name of a successor to Gen. Miller, collector of Salem, was sent to the senate. Mr. Silsbee, who was then a whig senator, went to the President, and asked him if he knew who it was that was to be superseded by the nomination. "No," said General Jackson; "all I know is that it is one James Miller." When Mr. Silsbee informed him that it was Gen. James Miller, the officer who conducted himself so gallantly in the last war, and bore honorable scars, Gen. Jackson replied, with emphasis, that he should not be touched, and the new nomination was at once revoked. Mr. Haile, collector of Plattsburg, N. Y., has just been removed by President Taylor. He performed valuable services in the war of 1812, was shot through the lungs, and disabled from active employment. When Gen. Harrison came in, an attempt was made to remove him, but it was frustrated by Gen. Scott protesting to the President against it; and the veteran Haile has been retained to become a victim of these "no party" times.

William S. Blount has been appointed Postmaster at Washington, in this State, in the place of B. M. Selby.

Perhaps Mr. Blount is about the most venomous, bitter, and uncompromising federalist in North Carolina. No possible courtesy could induce us even to think of politicians of such a class otherwise than as federalists, out and out—blue-blooded federalists. If Mr. Selby was removed for being a partisan, with what propriety could Mr. Blount be appointed in his stead? The remedy is certainly worse than the disease could be. Such a removal, and especially such an appointment, shows the value of pretensions, promises and all the other machinery of humbug by which the present dynasty succeeded in getting into power. To suppose that any sort of maudlin professions that the so-called whig party could make would ever again be credited by the people, would be an insult to the intelligence of the nation, of which we would be guilty. Such a "no-party" appointment! Such consistency—bah!

General Taylor never wrote—"I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish."

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—Now, in Heaven's name, what did General Taylor write?—*Wilmington Journal*.

What he did write, (in his first Alison letter), and what has been so much perverted by Locofoco papers, was this: "I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve, but my country." This statement of the language really used by General Taylor, will, we hope, tend somewhat to ease the agony of our neighbor—*Wilmington Journal*.

Ah—he wrote that, did he? Are you quite certain he wrote it? Can't some obliging friend deny it in words, as he has already falsified it in deeds? Really, it would be doing the old General a service to remove all those awkward pledges, now that they have served their turn. It's perfectly preposterous that the "decency" party—the possessors of "all the talent" &c. &c.—should be expected to fulfill pledges made to gull those odious, vulgar "Locofocos"; it's decidedly insolent in the fellows to insist upon it. Gen. Taylor is perfectly independent—of his pledges.

Now, if we are not much mistaken, this same Louisville Journal, which so officially exculpates Gen. Taylor from the manly avowal that he had "no friends to reward, no enemies to punish," is the very paper which first gave it currency on behalf of the old General. At any rate it has been used by every federal press in the country, and it's now rather too late to back out from it.

MR. HUDSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—It appears that this gentleman, the author of the infamous and treasonable resolutions offered in the House of Representatives, January 3d, 1848, asking for the withdrawal of our troops to the Rio Grande, for a treaty based upon the Nueces as a boundary, and for the abandonment of all indemnity for our losses in blood and treasure, which resolution was received with a burst of indignation by the whole country, has been appointed by Gen. Taylor, Naval Officer at Boston.—*Journal of Friday last*.

Now, considering that Mr. Hudson was appointed to the office named, more than two years ago, and also that he was confirmed by a Senate in which there is a Locofoco majority of eight or ten, the censure of the *Journal* would seem to be somewhat out of time, as well as a little hard on Senators of its own party, fifteen or sixteen of whom, at least, must have voted for Mr. Hudson, or he could not have been confirmed. It is evident that they considered him fit to be Naval Officer of Boston, whatever may be the opinion of the *Journal* concerning his resolution.—*Chronicle of Wednesday last*.

In regard to the appointment of Mr. Hudson, we would ask the *Chronicle* if he has been in office two months, which it says he has been in office, has been sufficient to wipe away the delinquencies of more than a year since? We think it will find the people have longer memories than that—that they will remember certain violated pledges, not only for two months but for four years, as the next Presidential election will unquestionably demonstrate, not exactly to the satisfaction of the *Chronicle*.

Does the *Chronicle* remember (we do hope its memory will not fail this time), the appointment of Mr. Hannegan, which, in common with the whole Federal press of the country, led on by the "Godlike Daniel," did incontinently denounce as most "infamous" affair, and all that sort of thing, and yet this appointment could not, under the circumstances, have been confirmed, if one Federal Senator had objected? Let it bear this in mind, when it would say anything about confirmations by Democratic Senators. Very likely the Democratic Senators thought that Mr. Hudson would do for Naval Officer at Boston, in spite of his treasonable resolutions. The real odium of such an appointment rests with the President, who nominated him. The Senate, in such cases, seldom goes beyond the matter immediately before it.

MEAN.—The last case of meanness is that related by the *St. Louis Reveille*, about a certain constable, who went to levy upon an old woman's ducks. The fellow chased the ducks round and round the yard, and every time he caught one, he would stop to wring off its head and charge mileage. That man ought to go to Congress.

GREAT RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

New York has been the scene of a most disgraceful and sanguinary riot, rendered more lamentable, if possible, from the trivial character of the circumstances on which it was founded, being nothing more or less than the personal rivalry of two play actors. Some 23 persons are reported to have been killed, and 75 or 80 wounded. We hope this account may prove to be exaggerated, but we fear that it is not. As usual in such cases, the majority of the sufferers were innocent spectators.

We condense the following account of the riot from the New York Herald of the 11th inst., giving also some of the circumstances which immediately preceded it, and seem to have led to it.

It is known that a feeling of professional jealousy and personal animosity, has long subsisted between Macreddy and Forrest, the latter alleging that Macreddy was instrumental in injuring his professional career in England. This, Macreddy as pertinaciously denies, and we think, substantiates his denial by letters and affidavits, directly from England, emanating from all the prominent characters having any connection with the matter. But however that may be, is a matter of perfect indifference to most of our readers, who don't care a straw about the petty squabbles of these two men. The only real interest attached to the affair, springs from the deplorable circumstances to which it has led.

On Monday night week, Macreddy appeared at one theatre, and Forrest in another, both in the same character—on this occasion, Macreddy was driven off the stage, and signified his intention not to again appear, as it was impossible to fulfil his engagement. Upon this a number of the leading literary and scientific gentlemen of New York—among the rest, Washington Irving, Professor Silliman, and others—addressed a letter to Mr. Macreddy, requesting him not to yield to violence, but to fulfil his engagement. In consequence of this, he consented again to appear on Thursday night. The Herald of Thursday morning, says that the following placard was posted about the public places:

"Working men, shall Americans or English rule in this city? The crew of the British steamer have threatened all Americans who shall dare to express their opinions this night, at the English Aristocratic Opera House! We advocate no violence, but a free expression of opinion to all public men. Workingmen! Freemen! stand by your lawful rights!"

Signed: AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The intention of this bill is manifest; at any rate its effect could not be doubted. Combined with the excited state of feeling of a portion of the people, its inevitable result was the outbreak which ensued.

At an early hour on Thursday night, the Opera House was crowded, and the sale of tickets had to be suspended. Macreddy's appearance upon the stage was the signal for all sort of disturbances, hisses, groans, &c. Several of the audience sprang to their feet, and demanded that the disturbers should be put out. Many arrests were made, and it was evident that those in favor of order had a decided majority. The first persons arrested were four young men, who were placed in the temporary lock-up under the boxes. These prisoners attempted to set fire to the theatre, and but for the providential coming in of the officers, the building would soon have been in flames—the perpetrators were put in irons.

At this time the windows of the theatre were attacked by a shower of stones. The mob on the outside was led on by the notorious Z. C. Judson—"Ned Buntline"—who was promptly arrested. The crowd around the theatre was now immense, some estimates making it at least 20,000. The play, however, was finished, and Mr. Macreddy made his escape, in disguise, from the rear.

The military now made their appearance on the ground. A troop of cavalry attempted to force its way to the spot, but the horses becoming unmanageable, the troop did not succeed in so doing. The National Guard, a volunteer company, next made their appearance, and attempted to force a passage through the crowd to the theatre. They were saluted with a volley of stones, thrown into disorder, and retired to Broadway, where they rallied, and made another attempt to reach the theatre. They were hissed and pelted with stones as heretofore, but they succeeded in reaching the desired point. They then endeavored to range themselves on the sidewalk, but while so doing, six of them were felled to the ground by paving stones. Capt. Pond, the commander of the company, was one of those thus injured.

The next officer in command, then said to the Sheriff, who was on the ground, that if he did not get orders to fire, he and his men would abandon the streets. Accordingly that officer directed the company to fire a round over the heads of the people, which was accordingly done, but without effect. The people continued to pelt them with paving stones as before. An order was then given to the company to fire at the crowd, and it was done, two men falling, one shot in the arm, and the other through the right cheek. The first was sent to the hospital, but the other was found to be dead. After the volley, the mob retreated a short distance, but rallied and renewed the attack with greater vigor than before. Paving stones and other missiles were discharged at them in great quantities; and while the mob was going on another volley was fired by the military, killing and wounding several more, some of whom were taken by their friends to the drug store on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. One young man, named John McKinley, of No. 147 Third avenue, was shot through the body, and taken to a public house in the neighborhood.

After this volley the crowd retreated again, and the military and the police took advantage of it to form a line across the street at both ends of Astor Place, so as to prevent any connection between Broadway and the Bowery. Major General Sanford then issued an order for more troops and two brass pieces, loaded with grape, to be brought to the scene immediately, as it was rumored that the crowd intended to arm themselves and renew the attack.

It was at this time half past 11 o'clock, and the additional troops, consisting of 32nd regiments and the artillery, reached the scene of disorder. The cannon loaded with grape were placed in front of the theatre, ready in case of a renewal of the attack.

The scene at various points is said to have been melancholy in the extreme. At the hospital and at the station house, where the dead and wounded were carried, nothing could be more painful.

The misfortune in all such cases is, that it is chiefly the innocent who suffer. One poor Irish woman, named Bridget Fagan, who had went out with her husband to buy a few articles, had her knee dreadfully shattered by a gun shot. The grief of her husband was very moving. All those wounded, say that they had nothing to do with the disturbance, but were mere spectators.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—It turns out that the precise number killed and wounded in the riot in New York is as follows:—killed, 21, wounded, 27; total, 48. Of the military and police, seventy-two in all were wounded before the order to fire among the mob was given. We suppose their injuries were slight, since they are not included in the regular count. On Friday, a meeting was held in the Park, of those opposed to the authorities, upon which occasion the most riotous spirits were harangued by the notorious Rynders of the Empire Club, and the equally notorious Mike Walsh; of course in denunciation of the authorities and the military. On account of the very efficient preparations made by the authorities to maintain the peace of the city, no further lives have been lost, nor any actual disturbances taken place. A very large number of arrests have been made. Macreddy left for Boston. He made his escape disguised as a soldier, and rode out on horseback to New Rochelle, to await the first morning train. He will sail for Europe in the next steamer.

A circumstance, which shows the power of fire-arms in a mob, appears in the testimony of Gen. Sanford before the Coroner's inquest. He says the number of troops engaged was only 210. The mob was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. Of the soldiers, 50 had been previously disabled by paving stones all quiet at the latest advices.

FOREIGN NEWS.—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on the 12th inst., bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe. The *Hibernia* had over \$400,000 in specie on board.

The war between Denmark and Germany still continues. The Emigrant, from the United States for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, has been captured by the Danish blockading squadron, and sent into Copenhagen as a prize. The German troops have taken some Danish towns. The Austrians have again been defeated in Hungary, in a regular pitched battle; Welden, said to be their best General, having attacked the Magyars, and being repulsed, with the loss of 20 guns and 2,000 prisoners. French accounts say that a murderous engagement had taken place under the walls of Comorn, in which Gorgey, a Hungarian chief, had defeated the Austrians, who had evacuated Pesth, the Hungarian capital.

In England, the fate of the Navigation Laws is sealed. A majority of 61 has been obtained on the third reading of the bill for their partial repeal, in the House of Commons. It is not likely to be rejected by the Lords.

Piedmont rejects the terms offered by Austria. The Piedmontese Minister has given fresh directions to the war department to prepare for the immediate resumption of hostilities.

The Liverpool market for breadstuffs has been dull. Wheat has declined 2d to 3d, and flour 6d to 9d per bbl.

The quotations are for Western Canal flour 23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s a 23s 6d; New Orleans and Ohio, 23s 6d a 24s per barrel.

Cotton is without material variation. Upland is quoted at 34 to 5d; Orleans at 34 to 43d; Alabama and Mobile at 34 to 43d per lb. In Provisions there has been no change.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that Judge Brough, late distinguished Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died of cholera at Cincinnati on Friday afternoon. He had but recently taken a seat on the Bench. The disease is fearfully on the increase.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The elections for members of the 31st Congress, yet to take place are as follows:—

N. Carolina—3, Aug. 2; Kentucky—10, Oct. 5; Tennessee—11, Aug. 2; Maryland—4, Oct. 5; Alabama—7, Aug. 2; Mississippi—4, Nov. 5; Indiana—10, Aug. 2; Louisiana—6, Nov. 5; Iowa—2, Aug. 2; Texas—2, Nov. 5.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmond Whig gives the following as the full result of the Virginia election:—

For Congress—14 democrats and 1 whig. State Senate—Democrats 21, whigs 11. House of Delegates—Democrats 73, whigs 62—democratic majority on joint ballot, 21.

LOUISIANA.—The Democratic State Convention at Baton Rouge has nominated as candidates Gen. J. Walker, for Governor; Gen. J. B. Plache, for Lieutenant Governor; and Z. Leblond, jr. for Auditor.

THE GRANADIANS GETTING ALARMED.—So many citizens of the United States have congregated in Panama, that the Granadians are a little uneasy about their obtaining permanent possession of that part of the territory. An extract of a letter from Santa Marta, April 19, says:

"A bill has been introduced in Congress to remove the capital of the republic to Panama, fearing that the Isthmus will wish to make itself independent and separate from the republic. It has passed the second reading, and will, probably, the third, but it is supposed the Executive will veto it."

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS assembled at Baltimore, closed the session on the 13th inst. The decrees are soon to be sent to the Pope, and when approved by him, will be made public, but not before.

GOOD!—FITZ HENRY WARREN HOAXED.—The Ohio Statesman gives the following good news:—

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

Agreeably to notice given, a respectable meeting of the Democrats of Columbus county was held at the Court-House in Whitville, on Monday, the 14th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Richard A. Wooten, Esq., to the chair, and appointing A. F. Powell, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, on motion of N. L. Williamson, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the meeting.

The Committee having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the Democratic party of Columbus county, have heard with heartfelt regret, that our distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, cannot again consent to serve his constituents in the capacity of Representative in Congress from the 7th District; he it therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of our Democratic brethren of New Hanover county, to hold a District Convention at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 31st inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That Wm. J. Handy, N. L. Williamson, A. F. Powell, Richard Wooten, Wm. Pierce, Geo. W. Hill, and Wm. Gore, Esqrs., be appointed delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That in case the delegates from Columbus county fail to attend the Convention, Thos. I. Faison and Dr. Thos. Bunting, of this county, be requested to cast the vote of Columbus county in said Convention.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due to our late distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, for his long and faithful services upon our behalf, and for the integrity, patriotism, and unwearying industry with which he has for so long a period discharged the duties of a representative, with honor to himself and advantage to the whole country.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Columbus county feel undiminished confidence in the sound Republican principles heretofore advocated, and so successfully carried out, by our late Democratic President of the United States, James K. Polk, and that we will always be found ready and willing to use every honorable means in our power to maintain them sacred and inviolate.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with disgust, the course of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation in removing from office men of capacity and fidelity for mere opinion sake, thereby deceiving the people and falsifying his own solemn declaration, previously made, that he had "no friends to reward nor enemies to punish."

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD WOOTEN, Ch'n.

A. F. POWELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BLADEN.

At a Democratic meeting held in the town of Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Clinton, on the 31st May, on motion of Mr. McDowell, W. D. McNeill, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. G. Wright, appointed Secretary, when the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: A. H. Robinson, T. S. D. McDowell, John A. McDowell, K. McLeod, and Jos. R. Kemp, who, in pursuance of their appointment, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, your committee have learned with regret, that this District, the State and the country at large, can no longer command the eminent services of the late and long distinguished public servant, Gen. McKay; and whereas, it will soon devolve upon this District to select another representative in their national council,

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the county of New Hanover, to hold a District Convention in the town of Clinton, on the 31st of May, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person, to be run on the Democratic ticket as our representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, and that he be authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur.

Resolved, That, placing implicit confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the Convention, we deem it inexpedient to recommend any person as a candidate, but pledge ourselves to support the nominee, and use all honorable exertions to secure his election.

Whereupon, the chair, in the exercise of the authority delegated by the second resolution, proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen to attend that Convention, viz: A. H. Robinson, Jas. Robinson, John A. McDowell, W. W. Harvy, Joel Johnson, Isaac Wright, C. G. Wright, K. McLeod, Joseph Lyon, Jno D. Salter, Wm. Shipman, Thos. McDowell, J. M. White, J. R. Kemp, Jas. J. Kemp, F. F. Cumming, A. Wilkinson, J. Bryan, R. W. Johnson, and J. C. Wooten.

On motion, the chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. McNEILL, Ch'n.

C. G. WRIGHT, Sec.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

Resolved, That this meeting does most heartily respond to the suggestion of our Democratic brethren of New Hanover county in relation to said Convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of Sampson county, do unanimously recommend Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland county, as our first choice for Representative, and our delegates are hereby instructed to express the spirit of this resolution, in said Convention. Nevertheless, we pledge ourselves to yield a cordial support to whomsoever a majority of said Convention may select.

Resolved, That it gives us much pleasure to testify our feelings of gratitude toward our late, able and faithful representative—Hon. J. J. McKay—for the many invaluable services he has rendered us, and the country at large, in our national councils, and we sincerely hope that the future may evoke for him still higher honors, than those he has already attained.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot forbear expressing its approbation of those great measures of Democratic policy, which were so ably advocated and carried out under the late patriotic administration of JAMES K. POLK; and still, believing an adherence to those measures to be radically essential to the happiness and prosperity of our common country, we shall steadily oppose any and all efforts that may be made to supplant or repeal them.

In accordance with the 2d resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

John Godwin, Kibbee Lassiter, Isham McClam, G. H. Daughtry, Joel Hibbs, Isaac W. Lane, James Bennett, Abram Hines, F. B. Millard, Thomas I. Faison, John Colwell, Patrick Murphy, Richard Parish, G. W. Robinson, David S. Mathis, Amos Herring, Hardy Herring, Lott Rich, Henry Owen, Nell Campbell, Thomas Howard, Joseph Herring, Whitney Royal, John H. Ezell, Doct. Thos. Bunting, William Faison, Arthur Brown, A. B. Chesnut, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beam, M. J. Faison, Nathan Johnson, John R. Melvin, John W. Weeks.

On motion, the name of the chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary for their kind services.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to forward the proceedings of the meeting to the *Wilmington Journal* and *Fayetteville Carolinian*, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Ch'n.

G. W. ATKINS, Sec.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to public notice, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, at 4 o'clock on Thursday last, and organized by appointing James Kyle, Chairman, and Wm. H. Bayne, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held at Clinton 31st May.

Whereupon, Major John H. Cooke offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been recommended by our fellow-citizens of New Hanover county, that a Convention be held at Clinton on the last Thursday of May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we are ready and willing to unite with our fellow-citizens of other portions of the District in any and all measures for the support of our political principles,

Resolved, That we approve the purpose of holding a District Convention at Clinton, on the last Thursday in May, and will appoint 30 delegates to represent us in the same.

Resolved, That our representative in the 30th Congress, the Hon. James J. McKay, by his superior talents, his steady and uniform adherence to sound political principles, and by a long life of useful public service, has won our entire confidence and highest respect, and we would deem it a matter of serious regret, should the people of this District now be deprived of so experienced and efficient a representative.

Resolved, That having learned that Gen. McKay has declined a nomination for the next Congress, and acting under the impression that it is true, while we are willing to abide by and support any other nomination of the District Convention, we do unanimously express our preference for our fellow-citizen, the Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, who has heretofore served us both in the National and State Legislatures with marked ability and fidelity, and we do unanimously and cordially recommend him to the Convention.

The following delegates were appointed by the Chair:

G. W. Pegram, A. W. Dewar, James Harrington, Joseph Arey, Esq., D. G. McDuffie, Haywood Gainey, Jesse Holby, James McKean, F. C. Armstrong, J. G. Shepherd, Captain John Stewart, Henry R. King, Murphy V. Jones, James Kyle, Ezekiel King, W. H. Bayne, Arthur Melvin, John C. Williams, Charles Montague, W. D. Sarr, Col. Alex. Murchison, Dr. R. Monroe, John Baie, A. J. O'Hanlon, John Green.

On motion of Capt. Gee, the chair was authorized to fill vacancies in the above.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the democratic papers of the District.

JAMES KYLE, Ch'n.

WM. H. BAYNE, Sec'y.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a catalogue of the officers and students of this popular and growing Institution for the collegiate year 1848-9. We had intended to have noticed it sooner, but find it done to our hand in the North Carolina Argus, whose remarks we subjoin.

"It presents an array of one hundred and eight students, as follows: Resident Graduates, 2; Seniors, 5; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 24; Academical Students, 62. The Presidency of the College, which is now vacant, will be filled at the next